

# The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING,  
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,  
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city and throughout the State for 10 cents a week, when paid weekly, but 50 cents per month, when paid monthly, by mail outside of Richmond, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year—anywhere in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is issued and mailed in two parts. One dollar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States. Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

All subscription by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper. If you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, you can renew before the paper is stopped.

The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personal news but must urge that all such be sent under the signature of the sender.

All unsolicited communications will be rejected.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 111 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT,  
MRS. S. C. HUTCHINSON, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINTED ABOUT EVERY TEN DAYS. THEREFORE, DO NOT FEEL UNDESIRABLE IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE YOUR NAME ON THE LIST. THE LIST IS NOT CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ADVERTISERS SENDING COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEM. IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHICHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN. REJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1899.

## NEGROISM IN A NEW FORM.

Mention was made in these columns a few days back of a cause begun in the Supreme Court of the United States in which it was sought to enjoin the State of Georgia from establishing a high school in the city of Augusta for white children only. The cause is presented by negroes and their abettors, and the ground is taken that as negroes pay taxes there must be no schools for white children exclusively unless similar schools are provided for negroes also.

We have not seen the brief in the case, but we suppose the contention rests upon that provision of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States which forbids any State to deny to any person the equal protection of the laws. The argument being that the whites who get the benefit of such a school receive a protection from the laws that the negroes who are denied admission to it fail to receive.

Any man who undertakes to say beforehand how a court will decide a case is a very rash man indeed, but we feel that we run but little risk in declaring the opinion that the negroes will lose this case. If the argument made for them could be accepted and if it were carried to its logical conclusion, it would deprive a State of all control of her revenues and would carry the federal finger into all the transactions of a State's internal policy. There could be no appropriation of a State's revenues that the federal government would not have a right to inspect and investigate to see that impartial justice between the races had been done. Nay more, the argument would go a step further and require the federal government to examine the transaction and see that impartial justice had been done between the individual members of each race. It is impossible that such an argument can receive attention. The court will be compelled to say that it is a far fetched construction of the amendment that it can pay no attention to. It is a subject that must be left to the judgment and discretion of the State, and the citizen must look to his State for such vindication of his alleged rights as he may think himself entitled to.

We are not prone to impatience in this discussion of abstract questions, but we cannot consider this claim with that perfect calmness which polemics require. Restrain ourselves as we will, but we are compelled to admit that it is offensive to us, and the negro-phobists who are upholding this claim could not possibly do the negro a greater injury than to have it announced as the law of the land. It was argued for the negroes by ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont, and that fact points out plainly enough that it is one of those mischievous interferences with our social state that a certain set of northern abstractionists will never cease making.

We hope the Supreme Court will promptly send this case to the lumber garret of forgotten things.

## REVIVAL OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The tournament on Wednesday and the carnival ball which followed revived tender memories in the breasts of us older ones. Time was when the country tournament was the society event of the year, and from the time that it was proposed until the ball ended and the boys went home with the girls in the morning, it was the topic of conversation, the one event of absorbing interest. Great preparations were made for it and there were great speculations as to who would be the successful knight, and who would be crowned queen of love and beauty. Every belle in the neighborhood was in a flutter of excitement, and every gallant knight was willing to risk even life itself for the honor of placing the crown upon the woman of his choice.

By and by the eventful day arrived and the village in which the tournament should occur was astir early in order that every duty should be discharged. Hospitality reigned supreme for that day at least. Every house in town was thrown wide open to the visitors, and

business, such as it was, was entirely suspended. The old family carriages for miles around rolled in bringing the county belles and their maids and trunks, and by and by the long tavern porch fronting on the street where the tilting should take place, fairly blossomed with young girls dressed in their best, their cheeks all aglow with the excitement of the moment, and "blushing at the thought of their own loveliness."

At a given signal the sir knights rode up on prancing steeds richly caparisoned and arranged themselves in front of the assembled company, while the most eloquent man in the county was brought forth to deliver the charge to the knights. There were orators in those days, and the oration which was delivered on that occasion was as earnest, on the one hand, and listened to as attentively, on the other, as any speech ever delivered by a general to his soldiers on the eve of battle. There were honors to be won, and never armored crusader went out under greater inspiration or with more fixed determination to win the coveted prize.

After oration the knights retired to the lower end of the street, and as they were called, the Knight of the White Plume, the Knight of the Lone Star, the Knight of the Forlorn Hope, the Knight Before Last, and all the rest of them, each in his turn, came rushing by to take the ring. If successful there was a loud clapping of hands and waving of dainty handkerchiefs, while the band played some stirring air; and if not, there were choking sighs from her whose champion had failed.

But we cannot tell the whole story. The tournament finally comes to an end, the winner rides up and lays the ring at the feet of the woman who he would honor, and that night the coronation and ball takes place. It is an occasion to delight the gods. There indeed are beauty and true chivalry. The woman who is crowned is indeed, in the estimation of her knight, a queen, and every other woman an unworried queen, in defence of whose honor any man in that assembly would have laid down his life.

We do not say that the old times were the best, but it must be confessed that there was a chivalry in those days which does not exist, to such a degree, now. Many are disposed to laugh at the tournament in these days, but if with its revival may come the revival of old-time Southern chivalry, for ourselves we shall hail it with delight.

## MERGENTHAUER'S INVENTION.

Several days ago the newspapers recorded the death of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the type-setting machine which bears his name. Mergenthaler's invention made a revolution in the printing business. It is not many years ago that the leading newspaper in Richmond was a little four-page affair, yet it printed more matter than any other paper in the State. No newspaper in Virginia carried as many as eight pages, except on special occasions, and when some prosperous contemporary happened to enlarge its sheet by adding an additional column to each page, it was an advent to be noted by all other contemporaries and congratulations were in order.

But in these days Norfolk's two morning papers appear daily in eight and twelve page form respectively, with extra large editions on Sunday; Lynchburg and Roanoke each have an eight-page morning daily, while even the new city of Newport News has a morning paper which carries regularly six pages. As for the Richmond papers, it is not at all unusual for the morning papers to run eighteen, twenty and twenty-four pages on Sunday, and such a thing as printing only four pages even in the fullest day of the week is not thought of.

It has been contended time and again that labor-saving machinery throws men out of employment, but in point of fact, while one type-setting machine will set as much matter as several printers, the pay rolls of the newspapers of Virginia are far greater to-day than they were before Mergenthaler's invention, and every such paper employs more men than under the old regime.

This means that the public rather than the newspapers have received the benefit of Mergenthaler's invention. The type-setting machine has enabled the newspapers to set far more type at the same cost, and so it happens, as we have shown, that the output from every newspaper office has been greatly enlarged. If it cost a cent to set a line of type under the old regime at least four lines of type can be set by machine at the same cost. And so the newspapers have employed the type-setting machine to give to their readers more reading matter for the same money.

This is true not only of the type-setting machine, but of all other labor-saving machines. All such inventions have been employed for the benefit of the public. This was not for the sake of philanthropy, for there is little philanthropy in business. It has been forced by the necessities of the case. There is a demand in this age for the best article at the lowest cost, and every manufacturer, and the newspaper publisher is a manufacturer, has been exerting himself to the utmost in the direction of that accomplishment. We say that whatever process be employed, whether it be labor-saving machinery or organization and combination of forces, to reduce the cost of production the public must necessarily get the benefit of such reduction.

## THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

We find the following paragraph in the Raleigh Caucasian, Senator Marion Butler's paper:

Mr. Bryan has refused to endorse the Goebel election law. We think Mr. Bryan made a mistake to go to Kentucky at all under the circumstances; but, be it said to his credit, that having gone, he had too much honesty and courage to endorse an infamous law of Kentucky and the Illinois law of New Orleans. At one of his speaking, Ex-Governor Browne, who was the last Democratic Governor of Kentucky, but who has denounced the Goebel election law as not only being unfair, but intended to debauch the ballot box, asked Mr. Bryan the square question whether or not he favored the Goebel election law. Mr. Bryan, before a public audience, refused to give it his endorsement, but attempted to let Goebel down easy by saying that he was not going to discuss or to defend the election law.

Here is a back-handed slap at Mr. Bryan from an unexpected source. Senator Butler is one of Mr. Bryan's ardent supporters.

## THE FIRST DOLLAR

Bring your first one to the Provident Savings Bank, and get interest from that day. All sums accepted; none too large, none too small. Interest compounded semi-annually. Mail deposits received. Deposits regularly called for without charge, if desired.

**Provident Savings Bank.**  
911 E. MAIN STREET.

## IS THE HARD ONE TO SAVE.

Bring your first one to the Provident Savings Bank, and get interest from that day. All sums accepted; none too large, none too small. Interest compounded semi-annually. Mail deposits received. Deposits regularly called for without charge, if desired.

**Provident Savings Bank.**  
911 E. MAIN STREET.

ers and has held him up as the courageous champion of the people's rights. It now says, in effect, that Mr. Bryan did not express his approval of the Goebel election law, but when brought to book, dodged the question and refused to commit him into the White House. He has cried out against political corruption, against party bossism and against all other political evils of the day. But when he was brought face to face in Kentucky with a corrupt election law, which thousands of men in the Democratic party refused to uphold, he dodged the whole question by saying that he was not in Kentucky to discuss election laws.

The fact is, Mr. Bryan went into Kentucky not in the interest of pure elections and the rule of the people, but in the interest of party regularity, and that is the burden of his song. He has put himself on the plane with all other professional politicians and many of his ardent supporters, among them the Louisville Dispatch, as we recently pointed out, have been disillusioned.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

According to a Washington special the Treasury surplus of about \$5,000,000 for the first quarter of the current fiscal year was more than doubled during the month of October. The surplus for the four months ended October 31st was \$7,499,012. Although the disbursements on account of the military establishment must be unusually heavy during the next few weeks, the Treasury officials believe that the surplus as it stands at present will not be entirely wiped out.

The receipts of the Government in October were very heavy, being \$7,538,588 from all sources, as against \$3,890,651 in October of last year. The disbursements were \$4,144,056, the surplus for the month being, therefore, \$3,394,532. In October of last year the disbursements were \$3,182,276, a deficit of about \$14,000,000 resulting. The receipts during the last month from the several sources were as follows: Customs, \$3,807,809; Internal revenue, \$2,843,621; miscellaneous, \$1,272,352. The expenditure on account of the War Department amounted last month to \$12,147,350.

Isn't it about time to hear some talk about abolishing the revenue stamps?

## SOUTHERN NOTES.

Mr. Charles R. Crisp, son of the late Hon. Charles F. Crisp, has been appointed judge of the court of Sumter, Ga.

By the middle of the present month the torch will be applied to another one of the iron furnaces of this district that has been idle since the panic of 1893—Birmingham Age-Herald.

A Chattanooga special says: The report recently sent from here that Will Stephens had been killed near Gileswater by the cars, is a mistake as to name. The young man killed was a young farmer from Gilmer county, Georgia, and here the name of Will Stephens. The father of the young man had prepared a coffin and burial clothes for his son, but when he found out the mistake, he gave them to the dead man's friends and he was given a decent burial at Cleveland.

It is not of the smallest concern to the Courier-Journal whether William Goebel is elected or defeated for Governor of Kentucky. We made none of the conditions or the issues of the canvass. If next Wednesday morning he shall be elected, we shall not be a penny the richer. If, on the contrary, he shall be defeated, we shall not be a penny poorer. The man who thinks the reverse of this is either a poor dandy who doesn't know what he is thinking, and if he says it, is a malevolent rascal who wishes to see money in his pocket, and the words of Aristotle and Sappho upon his lips. Throughout these queer political times the Courier-Journal is doing as it can rather than as it would, Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Hon. John W. Yerkes, of Danville, is a candidate for United Senator from Kentucky, to succeed the Hon. William Lindsay.

Several farmers in South Carolina are experimenting with pecans.

## Profitable Silence.

"I think that husbands ought to pay their wives a weekly salary," declared Mrs. Tomlik.

"About how much?" asked Mrs. Hojack.

"Well, say \$10 a week."

"I used to think so, too, until I discovered that my husband pays about \$800 a year for my millinery and clothes alone, and then I decided that any salary I would like to ask wouldn't go very far."

—Detroit Free Press.

## Good for Richmond.

It is to be regretted that the element did not choose to be propitious at Richmond Tuesday. The order of the merry-making was necessarily diminished by the bad weather. Nevertheless, the citizens met their disappointment courageously and did the best that was possible.

The President and his party were made to feel the heartiness of a Virginia welcome, and the launching of the Shubrick over the country the press is commenting upon the agreeable significance of the event. There could be no more striking proof of the restoration of goodwill between

## It's Scrofula

Those little kernels in the neck! Has your child ever had them? You know sometimes they swell, become painful, soften, and end in a scar. Give such a child

**Scott's Emulsion** just as soon as the kernels appear. The little swellings will grow less and less and soon will disappear altogether. Continue the Emulsion until the child has good flesh and a healthy color.

See and know all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

between the North and the South than the launching of a war vessel for the national government at the capital city of the Confederacy amid the people's cheers. No place in the United States could have surpassed Richmond in enthusiasm, in spite of the rain—Norfolk Landmark.

## BIDS FOR SIX NEW CRUISERS.

Ten Firms Compete—All Bids Below Price Fixed by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Bids for the construction of the six protected cruisers of the Denver class, authorized by Congress at its last session, were opened at the Navy Department at noon yesterday. A great gathering of shipbuilders and naval officers were present. The advertisement inviting bids specified that the bids would be considered which proposed to furnish vessels of less than 2,000 tons trial displacement or of less than sixteen and one-half knots on trial, or having a bunker capacity of not less than 700 tons of coal. Congress appropriated \$1,110,000 each for the cruisers, exclusive of armament. The bids and bidders were as follows:

William R. Trigg Shipbuilding Company, Richmond, Va.—One ship, Department plans, \$1,027,000, to be completed in twenty-four months; builders' plans, one ship, \$1,041,000, twenty-four months; builders' (A) one ship, \$1,070,000, twenty-four months; (B) two ships, \$1,024,000 each, twenty-four months; (C) two ships, \$1,070,000 each, twenty-four months; (D) one ship, \$1,070,000, twenty-four months; two ships, \$1,070,000 each, twenty-four months.

Morgan Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash.—Department plans, one ship, \$1,122,000, thirty months.

Fall River Engine Company, Massachusetts—Department plans modified, one ship, \$1,065,000, twenty-seven months, or two ships, \$1,090,000 each, twenty-five to twenty-seven months; builders' plans, one ship, \$1,065,000, twenty-seven months, or two ships, \$1,090,000 each, twenty-five to twenty-seven months, \$1,065,000; one ship, \$1,090,000, twenty-seven months; two ships, \$1,090,000 each, twenty-five to twenty-seven months.

Burleigh Dry Dock Company, Port Richmond, N. Y.—Department plans, one ship, \$1,105,000, thirty months.

Neale & Levy, Philadelphia—Department plans, one ship, \$1,060,000, thirty months, or two similar ships, same time, \$1,050,000.

Townsend & Downey, New York—Builder's plans, one ship \$1,055,000, 17 1/2 knots, twenty-one months, or two ships of twenty-one and twenty-seven months, \$1,025,000 each, department plans, one ship, \$1,041,000, twenty-one months, or two ships, \$1,041,000 each, twenty-one and twenty-seven months.

Columbia Iron Works, Baltimore—Department plans, one ship \$1,115,000, thirty months.

Union Iron Works, San Francisco—Department plans, one ship, \$1,041,000, thirty months.

Bath Iron Works, Maine—Department plans, one ship, \$1,041,000, thirty months. Lewis Nixon & Co., Elizabethport, N. J.—Department plans, one ship, \$1,029,000, thirty months.

## CHURCH CORNER-STONE LAID.

The New Morgan Liner Comes to Be Launched.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 2.—Special.—The corner-stone of the new Episcopal church on Thirty-fourth street was laid this afternoon by Bremond Lodge of Masons, with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a large number of people, including Rev. B. H. Handolph, of this diocese, delivered the address of the occasion.

The theory is advanced in connection with the skeleton found on the beach yesterday, that it is that of a young man who was drowned and towed in, then buried on the beach in a box. The older inhabitants said that this was done not infrequently in older days, before the city was incorporated. This theory, which is founded merely on supposition, apparently explains the presence of the rope in the box.

The new Morgan liner comes to be launched at the shipyard in the 5th inst. and not on the 7th, as announced. This will be the first of the Morgan liners to go under the name of the late contractor. The steamer Aragon arrived here to-day from Providence for coal. Off Barnagar Monday night in a terrible sea, she lost her tow, the barge Alabama, and proceeded to this port without her. The whereabouts of the barge is at present unknown here.

## DAMAGED SHIPS.

The Bayard Barnes to Be Pulled Back Into Water.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—Special.—The Merritt Wrecking Company have contracted to float the big schooner Bayard Barnes, hard ashore on Wolloughby Spit. This work began to-day, and the wreckers hope to get the Barnes off.

The schooner Emma F. Angell, Captain Tripp, from Baltimore for a northern port with coal, arrived here to-day in distress. She was struck by the hurricane while in Chesapeake Bay, shipped much water and severely strained her upper works. She will repair here and proceed.

The wreck of Arthur Sewall's schooner, Carrie A. Lane, a late dredger and trawler of the sea, arrived here to-day in tow of the tug W. F. Luck. Her masts were blown out by the storm, and she appears much damaged by fire. The Lane once went around the Cape to San Francisco, and is known as an "Outlander" in marine circles. She is, however, apparently past sailing. Her cargo of lumber will probably be sold here.

## New Kent News.

ROXBURY, VA., Nov. 2.—Special.—Rev. H. T. Louthan and Mr. John D. Miller, of Richmond, are having a successful deer hunt in New Kent. They are the guests of Mr. W. P. Tunstall, at Mulberry Grove.

Mr. J. J. Kay is dangerously ill at his home in Quinton, with little hopes of his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. George Fisher have lost their only daughter, Mabel Inez, age nine months, which occurred Saturday at 5 P. M. at their home, Fraser's Farm.

She had only been sick two or three days. The funeral was conducted from Providence Methodist church Monday evening at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. MacSparrow officiated.

Alleged Murderers.

FAIRFAX, VA., Nov. 2.—Special.—Sheriff Gordon arrived this morning from Fredericksburg with Fred Oliver, Robert Mcmin and Daniel Sullivan, the tramps who are charged with the murder of a fellow tramp on a freight train on the A. and F. railroad.

It seems now, however, from the statement of Pierre Mequill, that the crime was committed in Prince William instead of Fairfax county, and it is probable that the prisoners will be turned over to the authorities of the former county for trial.

## FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

A New Rival to the Bell Telephone Company.

## SMALL COMPANIES TO COMBINE

A Young Man From Tennessee Foully Murdered—How a Woman Speculator Lost Her Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Special.—The Herald says that a formidable opposition to the American Bell Telephone Company has sprung up in a night. It declares that nearly all of the independent telephone companies throughout the country have made contracts for being absorbed by the new national company, which is to be incorporated with \$50,000,000, and it is to be backed by the leading capitalists in the country.

It adds: Furthermore, the new company is to be backed by the Western Union Telegraph Company and all of the resources of the latter may be added to the facilities of the big new telephone company in its efforts to divide the field with the Bell Company.

All the big cities are to be invaded. In New York city, the stronghold of the Bell Company, all of the arrangements have been made for starting the new plant within a few weeks. The People's Telephone Corporation Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and the Knickerbocker Telephone Company, with \$10,000,000 capital, are to be absorbed.

## WOMAN LOSES \$1,800.

Mrs. Marie Butts, who loves to dabble in stock speculation, is suing her brokers for \$1,800 which she recently lost. This is the story that she tells:

"I always gave them margin before I bought. I bought at 112 1/2 and gave them margin down to 100. I bought twenty-five shares of the Atchison at 62, twenty-five shares at 60 3/4, and twenty-five shares at 55 7/8. I gave them margin down to 51.

On May 12th I called at the up-town office and offered Mr. Beck, the manager, \$500 additional margin. He said I had sufficient up.

"Early Saturday morning when I read of the death of Mr. Flower, I knew the stocks would go down. I hastened over to New York and went to the main downtown office. They told me to go to the up-town office, where I did business. I said, 'Surely you won't sell my stock,' and he answered 'all right.'

"I went to the up-town office, and the girl telegraph operator said it was too late, that my stock had been sold, the B. R. T. at 102 1/2 and the Atchison at 52. I said, 'Well, that is regular robbery,' and went away. If I had been a man they wouldn't have treated me that way. They would have taken my margin which I offered at the downtown office. I would have held my stocks, and instead of losing \$1,800 margins I could have sold out at a profit."

The brokers, through their attorney, James S. Lehman, say that the stocks were sold because of insufficient margin.

## HUNTINGTON TO CONTROL.

An important conference was held to-day at the office of P. P. Huntington, in the Mills building, between Mrs. Leland Stanford, George Crocker, F. H. Hubbard and Mr. Huntington, to complete the transfer of the Stanford and Crocker interests in Southern and Central Pacific to the Huntington interests, announced several weeks ago. Mr. Huntington, with his friends, thus comes into sole control of the great continental system. Mrs. Stanford returned last Saturday on the Cambasia with Edward Speyer, the London representative of Speyer Brothers, who in turn represent the London bondholders.

## MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

On October 4th Mrs. Frederick Hardy and her son, Fredrick Hardy, Jr., of Mount Pleasant, Tenn., put up at a boarding-house in Keyport, N. J.

Mrs. Hardy's chief desire was to engage rooms for her son, who intended to live there during his term of art study at the New York Academy of Design. The rooms were taken. Mrs. Hardy stayed there ten days, and then with her daughter sailed for Europe.

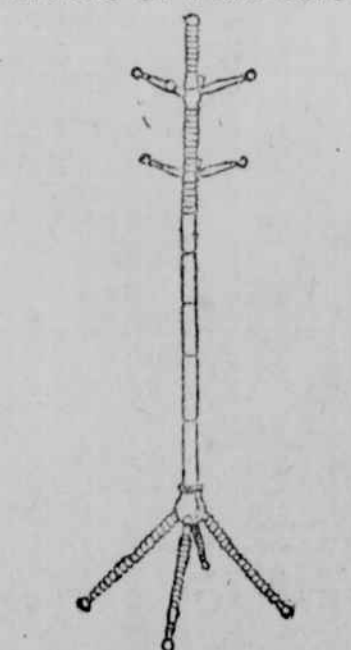
Mrs. Hardy's last words were that her son should draw upon his father, the owner of many phosphate mines in Tennessee, for all supplies. Left to himself, the young man enjoyed life. He soon made acquaintance, starting with the family of E. C. Moxham, who lives in Ninety-sixth street. His one constant companion was T. Coleman Ward, a Southerner, like himself.

On Sunday, October 23d, the young man disappeared and nothing was heard from him until last night when a message was received at police headquarters from Keyport which said that a body had been found on the beach there with marks of violence on it and a rope around the waist.

It is known that Hardy carried a gold watch and chain and a signet ring, the gift of his father.

The money in his pockets would range

## The Handiest Article of Furniture



one can have in their room is a Customer. This one belongs there, and it gives you a 4-cent saving. Worth a dollar.

Special-Cash or credit.

**55c.**

**MAYER & PETTIT**

Southern Furniture and Carpet Co.

7 & 9 W. Broad St.



It's No Wonder that so many Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer boxes are in evidence on the street. Try one of these deliciously crisp, delicate wafers and you'll take home a box of them; and the first box will be followed by many more. Nothing more palatable ever appeared on luncheon or tea table; no more wholesome form of cake can be given to children.

**Uneeda Jinjer Wayfer**

Is packed when newly baked, in an air tight package and comes to you as fresh as when packed. Made with the same care that attends the baking of Uneeda Biscuits.

Made by NEWMAN'S Biscuit Company.

from \$2 to \$100. It is not yet known that these are actually missing from his body. The one fact so far developed is that the man was murdered.

Whether he was slain by one or more of the tramps who haunt the brushwood along the Shore road, or whether the slaughter was dictated by a deeper motive is yet to be learned.

SIR THOMAS' PARLORWELL.

Cheers followed Sir Thomas Lipton as he pushed his way up the gangplank to the St. Louis yesterday, where he was met by a committee representing the guests he had entertained on the Erin during the races. Descending to the saloon, he found a group waiting for him, and on a table a silver cup draped with the Stars and Stripes. After the presentation speech by Edward A. Sumner, the red, white and blue covering was removed.

Replying to Mr. Sumner, Sir Thomas said: "I came here with the best boat I could get in the old country, but was defeated. I shall challenge again, but no challenge shall depend on my designer, Mr. Fife, who, as you know, is ill. I will consult with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club about challenging again as soon as I get back."

He thanked his former guests for the cup and in conclusion said: "I have failed to win the cup, but I have won the good wishes and the heart of the American people, and I shall prize that more than the cup."

## "AFTER THE BALL."

Richmond is Proud of Her Carnival.